

## U. S. TO CONTROL RAILWAY EXPRESS

(Continued from First Page.)

This, he explained, would be absorbed in increased cost of operation and increased wages which the employees of the merged companies were seeking.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been investigating his recommendations, but a decision appears not due for several weeks. Meanwhile, reports to the Railroad Administration show the express employees were growing dissatisfied with their pay. The express company's revenues have barely met expenses in the last two months, the earnings statements reveal.

In widely discussed. Congress soon is to be asked to make the telephone and telegraph lines the permanent property of Uncle Sam.

With prospects that peace will be concluded in the next few months, it is regarded imperative that some action be taken—probably before the end of this Congress—in March—either to extend or replace the Aswell resolution under which the Government took the lines only for the period of the war.

Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Daniels, and other officials believe the wires should remain permanently under the Government, and there are intimations among Government ownership men in Congress that President Wilson will back their fight.

Rate Reduction Expected. There is now being prepared at the Postoffice Department a report designed to show economies and improvements effected through Government control, and the further improvements that can be made by its extension. A definite promise to reduce rates may be made at the same time.

The report also will show that orders sent out from time to time almost unnoticed in the rush of war and peace events, make the uncrumbling of the wires and the return to their original owners almost impossible.

Among these orders are many looking to the early consolidation of telephone exchanges in large cities and to the combination of telephone and telegraph lines into one complete system.

Officials of the Postoffice Department hope the report will constitute sufficient argument to overcome opposition to Government ownership.

Will Forewarn on Railroads. Congress' action on wire ownership will be regarded as a sure forecast of its action on Government ownership of railroads, control of which does not pass out of Government hands until twenty-one months after the war, even under present laws.

The Government ownership problem will come into Congress against the wishes of leaders of both parties in both houses.

Both sides fear that the Government ownership fight, when it comes up, will be the rock on which party unity will break, and they had hoped to keep it in the background at least until they were safely past the Presidential election in 1920.

## PRESIDENT DECORATES PERSHING WITH D. S. C.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—General Pershing was decorated with the American distinguished service cross yesterday by order of President Wilson. The presentation was made by General Elms at American general headquarters in the presence of the British, French, Italian, and Belgian missions.

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## It's All Wrong, Wendell, It's All Wrong

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By Goldberg



## FOE TO SURRENDER FLEET TOMORROW

(Continued from First Page.)

that since the armistice was signed neutral powers have made it perfectly clear that their ports are not likely to be available for this very purpose, and there is no doubt whatever that surrendered German warships will be brought into allied ports.

Surface warships which are left to Germany will be concentrated in one or more ports, will be paid off and completely disarmed, and will be under supervision of a commission of surveillance appointed for the purpose by the associated powers.

Regarding German submarines which fled before the revolutionists and took refuge in Swedish waters, there is no doubt they will have to be surrendered.

Regarding the Black sea, arrangements are now being made for surrender of all ships in German hands. It is now practically certain they will be surrendered without trouble.

## 1,000 ALLIED WARSHIPS TO GREET Foe's GREAT FLEET AT SURRENDER

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The greatest naval display in the world's history will be seen when more than 1,000 British, French, and American men-of-war will be spread across the North Sea to receive the surrendering German fleet.

Admiral Sir David Beatty, of the British navy, and Admiral Sims, of the United States navy, yesterday received on board the British dreadnaught Queen Elizabeth the German envoys to arrange the terms for the turning over of the German warships.

## GERMANS VIOLATE TERMS OF TRUCE

(Continued from First Page.)

tary of State Lansing yesterday, asking President Wilson's permission for a German commission to leave at once for America to lay before the United States Government an account of famine conditions in Germany and the necessity that steps should be taken at once for the purchase of foodstuffs.

Solf also emphasized his anxiety for the immediate convening of a conference at the Hague.

The message, which was received here from Berlin by wireless, did not reveal whether Solf's wireless had been dispatched to Lansing after receipt of the latter's instructions to the German government to address all communications affecting the associated governments as a whole to the allies, as well as to the United States.

The German command also sent a wireless message to the allied command, proposing that the annexes of the armistice be so altered as to provide for a safety zone of ten kilometers (six and a quarter miles) between the German and allied and American troops who are following up the evacuation.

U-Boat Crews Fear English. A Copenhagen dispatch quoted the Deutsche Tages Zeitung as declaring it is impossible to deliver the naval material demanded in the armistice, because the German naval authorities no longer control these.

The crews of the U-boats refuse to go to England, where several ports have been designated for mobilization of the submarines through fear of the English, the paper said.

The workmen and soldiers' council in charge of naval affairs, however, is reported to have asked the sailors to fulfill the armistice conditions to avoid allied occupation of Heligoland.

## NO GERMAN DELEGATION LIKE SOLF SUGGESTS WILL BE WELCOME IN U. S.

No German delegation, such as is suggested in Foreign Secretary Solf's latest note to Secretary of State Lansing, will be welcome in this country.

Furthermore Dr. Solf's request, which asks for a personal representation of German officials here to lay before the American Government the urgent necessity of purchasing foodstuffs for the German people, will not be granted.

The machinery for supplying food to Germany, which is jointly the effort of the American Government and the entente nations, is being set up as fast as possible on the other side, it was stated at the state department. And because all of its activities will center on the other side, and the associated powers fully know the food needs of Germany, as well as other European nations, there is no necessity for a "committee of the enemy" to journey here.

Besides requesting that in future Dr. Solf's German foreign secretary address his communication to all of the allied governments, Secretary Lansing, in acknowledging receipt of various communications, called attention to the fact that a state of war still exists between Germany and the United States, and requested that they be forwarded through the usual diplomatic channels, and not by radio direct. This was revealed when the text of the acknowledgment was made public.

## GERMAN CATHOLICS ASK POPE TO INTERCEDE FOR BETTER ARMISTICE TERMS

LONDON, Nov. 17.—German Catholics have appealed to the Pope to intervene in an effort to have the terms of the armistice mitigated, says a German wireless dispatch.

## PEOPLE'S SERVICE OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM FOR VICTORY IN THE ENDING OF THE GREAT WAR

under the authority and direction of the Bishop of Washington and the Catholic Chapter of the Holy See, the FULL CATHOLIC CHURCH, TRINITY CHURCH, 320 AND C STREETS, N. W.

AT 1 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918. Special Preacher: Rev. Rev. Frank Du Noval, D. D., D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio.

All people are welcome. "O come and let us give thanks unto the Lord."

## Two More D. C. Heroes On Casualty List



CORP. CHARLES WEAVER, Who died of wounds received in France.

PRIVATE CLAIR DIXON, Wounded in action in France for the second time.

## PRESIDENT TO LEAD IN RECONSTRUCTION D. C. BOY IS KILLED, ANOTHER WOUNDED

President Wilson personally will guide the nation in the solution of the many delicate problems that the reconstruction will bring. Just as he directed its affairs while the great war was in progress.

He has no intention, it was learned authoritatively today, of forming a distinct reconstruction commission.

He believes, on the contrary, that the various Government agencies, as they now exist, together with the war activities which do not immediately cease to exist upon the signing of a peace treaty, and others whose activities may be prolonged, either by executive order or through legislation by Congress, are sufficient in themselves to enable the country to return to normal conditions.

By allowing these various departments to function in a normal manner the President believes the transition period from war to peace will likewise find the country normal. If a reconstruction commission were named, it is said, its activities might overlap into Government departments of long standing and therefore precipitate the discord which it is the intention of the Administration to avoid at this particular time.

Plans Dodge Bugaboos. Properly directed, and maintaining the high point of efficiency which the war has exacted from each department, the President believes the reconstruction of which, hitherto persons are already beginning to picture dire consequences.

If the President puts into effect the views he holds, the future of the country will be in the hands of the "two-in-one" affairs, as the regular Cabinet's attendance will be amplified by members of the War Cabinet. In this manner the officials who looked after the country's needs in time of peace will be able to counsel and assist the men who were called upon by the President to help him in the war activities, and the "happy medium" which means so much in reconstruction days is expected to be the result.

As matters stand now this is what is being done:

The War Department, in conjunction with the Shipping Board, the Navy and the Food Administration, are arranging for the return of the soldiers from Europe, while the Department of Interior, with the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, is planning to have employment for them on their return.

Railroads and Shipping. This is one special example, but there are many others. In a broad sense, and one wherein the country as a whole will feel the effect, Director General of Railroads McAdoo is arranging for the return of the soldiers from Europe, while the Department of Interior, with the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, is planning to have employment for them on their return.

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## D. C. YET \$400,000 BEHIND FUND QUOTA

(Continued from First Page.)

patriotic duty on which we sent them forth.

Pastors of all the Washington churches appealed to their congregations from the pulpits this morning to support without qualifications the campaign undertaken on behalf of the seven organizations which are straining to their utmost to assist our boys in service.

Appeals were made in the following churches by speakers from the campaign headquarters: Second Baptist Church, Takoma Park Presbyterian Church, Temple Baptist Church, M. E. Vernon M. E. Church, Brookland M. E. Church, Church of the Covenant, Peck Memorial Chapel, Union M. E. Church, Ashbury M. E. Church, and the Concordia Church.

A letter from Mr. Mott, asking co-operation of all Washingtonians to make the drive a success, was read from the pulpits of all the churches today. Mr. Mott called attention to the fact that the military authorities had agreed that since the cessation of hostilities the work of the seven organizations has assumed added importance. He emphasized the fact that the long period of demobilization must not be a period of physical, mental and spiritual weakening, but rather one of character building and that all must back our boys in the service until they have been mustered out.

As a result of appeals made to the audiences at the Gayety Theater at every performance last week, a total of \$2,047 was collected and turned over to the fund. Samuel A. Scribner, president of the Columbia Amusement Company, which controls the Gayety house, contributed \$500.

Added subscriptions reported today follow:

\$1,000—Eugene Myer, Jr. \$2,921.98—Sanitary Grocery Co., Inc. \$2,000—The Consolidated Coal Co. \$1,580—Armour & Co. \$1,027.25—Employees of C & P. Telephone Co.

\$1,000—Chapin-Sacks Mfg. Co., Jay C. McLoughlin. \$750—Mrs. W. H. Brownson. \$735—Employees of Hecht & Co. \$638—Nativity Church collection. \$500—Employees of Western Union. \$500—Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Anonymous, Julius Garfinkle (additional): Wolf & Cohen, Masonic Mutual Life Association, Potomac Hotel, National City Company, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. A. L. Kirk, Mrs. C. H. Ruddock, Mrs. A. H. Ruddock, and Clarence W. Woodley.

\$300—Officers, faculty and students of Gallaudet College and Kendall School. \$315—W. W. Griffith employees. \$300—Mrs. William C. Eustis, Mrs. E. Kendall, Washington Loan Co., B. P. O. Elks, Mrs. Henry S. Paterson.

\$176—J. M. Muir Dove Company employees. \$250—Library Bureau, Dulles & March, F. R. Jelliff, R. Harris & Co. Howland, Thaw, Washington Railway and Electric Company, Potomac Electric Power Company, Elizabeth T. Crew, A. J. Thomson.

\$300—Mrs. Samuel M. Fenton, Mrs. Charles Crane, Ellen R. Crane, W. W. Griffith, James N. Andrews, Charles L. Fitzhugh, Baitz Warren.

\$150—Willis Emory, Mrs. William Potter, Mrs. William E. Clark, The Hamilton Co. \$145—W. B. Moses & Sons employees. \$125—Martin A. Knapp, Ralph Jenkins.

\$125—Press Club. \$204—National Electrical Supply Co., Potomac Hotel employees. \$190—Arthur J. May, W. Henderson, Thompson Bros., B. F. Bond Paper Co., Mrs. Ross Perry, Major C. Langenberg, Mrs. Frank Springer, William A. Leetch, W. E. Keegman, Holt & Bro., Abe Sigmund, Fleming, Reibold, Miss M. S. Barnes, Mrs. Isaac Rayner, Charles W. Richardson, Capt. Col. Harris P. Mosher, Mrs. Morris P. Mosher, Arthur Burt Co., Company No. 1, Navy Auxiliary, Red Cross, Mason House, Student Fair, and Sons, Washington Loan Co., A. J. Worthington, E. E. Buck, Inc., Julius Lansburgh, Washington and Terra Cotta Co., J. Edward Chapman, C. & P. Telephone Co., A. J. Kelly, Coal Co., Arthur J. Jordan, Piano Co., Admiral Brownson, W. F. Lane, Admiral E. H. Green, Charles W. Schmees, James H. Dents, Mutual Building Association, B. A. J. Taylor, American Building Association, C. & C. Coat and Towel Co., F. M. Bodley, Topham & Co., a member of the Church of the Covenant, H. T. E. Hovey, Elizabeth Lloyd, Emma S. Pitzhugh, Truman Palmer, E. C. Pitzhugh, National Hotel Co., State of John F. Wagoner, Dr. Norman Bridge, J. E. Hanger, Inc., H. W. Ward, M. Farnum, Mrs. A. W. Lee, Laura Lee, Arthur D. Campbell, John A. Druce, W. P. Dillingham, Daisy B. Blodgett.

## VON TIRPITZ FLEES IN FEAR OF REDS

BERNE, via Paris, Nov. 17.—Fearing the wrath of the German people, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, fled from Germany just before the revolution, presumably on advance information. The Frankfurter Zeitung says he is now in Switzerland.

Announcement of Tirpitz's flight comes on a day when the grand admiral sees preliminary steps taken toward the surrender of the bulk of the combined units of the German navy which he created, including the submarines, which he developed into the weapon that was destined to destroy the whole world against Germany.

## WRITES FOR W. J. CONNOR.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The funeral of William J. Connor, secretary of the Knights of Columbus, took place yesterday. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Connolly. Members of the Knights of Columbus formed a guard of honor, accompanying the body to the American military cemetery at Surance.

## TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

may look upon himself as the individual who spent more money than any man who ever lived, or any ten men.

He spent billions building up his army. He spent fifty billions trying to get out. And Germany will have about a hundred and fifty billions more to pay in the way of indemnity, if the various claimants collect. All the fortunes of all the rich men that the world has ever taken about, from Croesus to Jacques Coeur, and from Rothschild to Rockefeller, would be one little drop in the painful money that the Kaiser spent in the process of making Germany realize that "an Emperor is something that the people do not need."

One thing stands in the way of the suggestion that the Kaiser be taken to England, tried for murder and hanged.

The Kaiser is all kinds of wicked things, undoubtedly. He is also the grandson of the late Queen Victoria of England, first cousin of the King of England, a sort of uncle to all the little princes of England. Nobody likes to have a hanging in the family, if it can be avoided. The English intend to keep their hands off him, and they would scarcely vote to have a hanging in the Gulf family. It would add a queer touch to the coat of arms.

A few weeks after the war broke out in 1914, this writer predicted that the war would end with a revolution and a republic in Germany, and with the guillotining of the Kaiser on the Place de la Roquette, in Paris, where murderers are executed. That program is more apt to go through than any hanging in England.

But the French, quick to wrath, terrific in their courage and resistance, as they have proved, in thousands, are also a magnanimous people.

If they got the Kaiser in their hands and left it to Clemenceau to decide his fate, "the old tiger," as they call Clemenceau, the man who now promises to feed the people of Germany, would very probably say, "kill the Kaiser will not bring back our dead men. We shall not disgrace French soil with his blood."

If the Kaiser still prays, despite the violent ending of his well-advertised divine partnership, let him offer this prayer:

"Send me to England, if you will, O Lord, or throw me in that briar patch, France. But do not let me fall into the hands of those gentle ladies of the American Defense Society."

## RAISE FRENCH SOLDIERS' PAY TEN CENTS PER DAY

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A law was promulgated today increasing the pay of French soldiers and corporals 10 cents a day, half of it being payable and the other half being placed in savings banks to the recipients' credit.

Premier Clemenceau has notified all men belonging to the mobilization classes of 1887, 1888 and 1889, aged consecutively, 50, 51, and 49, that they will be released from military service and sent to their homes at once, all formalities to be completed by December 1.

## Method Employed to Artificially Make Diamonds.

The method employed consists in heating pure prepared carbon and iron in an electric furnace. By the sudden cooling of the molten iron, the surface contracts and exerts a powerful pressure upon the interior mass. When cold, the iron is dissolved in acid, and small black particles remain which exhibit the properties of genuine diamonds.

## BURNSTINE'S DIAMONDS

ESTABLISHED 32 YEARS  
And Other Precious Stones  
Furnished and Purchased  
DIAMOND EXPERTS  
361 PENNA. AVE.  
PHONE M:IN 5382

Gold and Silver Purchased for Manufacturing Purposes.

## WAR COST TO U. S. \$20,000,000,000

The cost of the war to the American people is approximately \$20,000,000,000. Leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee estimated following conference with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo yesterday.

The total appropriations made in the war sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress, to carry until June 30, 1919, amount to \$27,000,000,000. Of this amount practically \$7,000,000,000 has been saved through the sudden collapse of the war. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo estimated.

Figures compiled by members of the Senate Finance Committee show that the Government collected \$4,000,000,000 in taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and will collect \$6,000,000,000 under the pending revenue bill—a total of \$10,000,000,000.

The proceeds of the first four Liberty loans have amounted to \$17,000,000,000 and an additional loan is being floated. The war will amount to \$3,000,000,000—a total of \$22,000,000,000. By bonds and taxation the United States will have raised by July 1, 1919, \$22,000,000,000.

The \$10,000,000,000 loaned to the allies will be returned to the United States in due course of time. This leaves an expenditure of \$20,000,000,000 as the total cost of the war to the people of the United States.

## YANKEES OCCUPY BIG METZ FORTS

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Several forts making up part of the defenses of the mighty German fortress of Metz, have been occupied by American troops. L'Intransigeant states.

Metz was the strongest fortified city in Germany, and, when Germany made up a barrier of defenses on the western frontier that the German thought impregnable. The city is the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, and is entered by ten gates. It was protected by a ring of powerful forts, equipped with the mightiest of Krupp guns that were installed after Germany took Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871. The fortress has had a long history in warfare, dating back to Caesar's time.

## GEORGE PRIMROSE, FAMOUS MINSTREL, ILL IN HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—George Primrose, veteran minstrel, was reported to be in a serious condition at Roosevelt Hospital today, following an operation for a chronic stomach disease.

Eyes carefully examined by Graduate Optician and proper lenses adjusted.

## Special for Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Only Gold Filled Eyeglasses \$1.75

New Style Finger-piece Mounting Made to Fit Any Nose

Special Prices on Bifocals. Lenses Duplicated. Prescriptions Filled.

## Schwartz Jewelers and Opticians 708 7th Street

Method Employed to Artificially Make Diamonds.

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